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ABSTRACT

This report presents key findings from a comprehensive report on pregnancies and pregnancy rates for U.S. women. The study incorporates birth, abortion, and fetal loss data to compile national estimates of pregnancy rates according to a variety of characteristics, including age, race, Hispanic origin, and marital status. Data from the National Survey of Family Growth are used to show information on sexual activity and contraceptive practices, as well as women's reports of pregnancy intentions. Tabular and graphic data on pregnancy rates by demographic characteristics are presented and interpreted. In 1996, an estimated 6.24 million pregnancies resulted in 3.89 million live births, 1.37 million induced abortions, and 0.98 million fetal losses. The pregnancy rate in 1996 was 104.7 pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years, 9% lower than in 1990, and the lowest recorded since 1976. The teenage pregnancy rate has declined significantly, falling 15% from its 1991 high to the 1996 rate of 98.7. (Contains 6 figures, 3 tables, and 19 references.) (SLD)

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Highlights of Trends in Pregnancies and Pregnancy Rates by Outcome: Estimates for the United States, 1976–96

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Abstract

Objectives—This report presents key findings from a comprehensive report on pregnancies and pregnancy rates for U.S. women. The study incorporates birth, abortion, and fetal loss data to compile national estimates of pregnancy rates according to a variety of characteristics including age, race, Hispanic origin, and marital status. Summary data are presented for 1976–96. Data from the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) are used to show information on sexual activity and contraceptive practices, as well as women's reports of pregnancy intentions.

Methods—Tabular and graphic data on pregnancy rates by demographic characteristics are presented and interpreted. Birth data are from the birth registration system for all births registered in the United States and reported by State health departments to NCHS; abortion data are from The Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI) and the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); and fetal loss data are from pregnancy history information collected in the NSFG.

Results—In 1996 an estimated 6.24 million pregnancies resulted in 3.89 million live births, 1.37 million induced abortions, and 0.98 million fetal losses. The pregnancy rate in 1996 was 104.7 pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years, 9 percent lower than in 1990 (115.6), and the lowest recorded since 1976 (102.7). Since 1990 rates have dropped 8 percent for live births, 16 percent for induced abortions, and 4 percent for fetal losses.

The teenage pregnancy rate has declined considerably in the 1990's, falling 15 percent from its 1991 high of 116.5 per 1,000 women aged 15–19 to 98.7 in 1996. Among the factors accounting for this decline are decreased sexual activity, increases in condom use, and the adoption of the injectable and implant contraceptives.

Keywords: pregnancy rates, teenage pregnancy, birth, sexual activity, contraception

Introduction

This report summarizes the key findings from a comprehensive report on pregnancies and pregnancy rates for U.S. women (1). The study incorporates birth, abortion, and fetal loss data to compile national estimates of pregnancy rates according to characteristics such as age, race and Hispanic origin, and marital status. Trends and variations in pregnancy rates are described and interpreted. Summary data on pregnancies by age are presented for 1976–96; 1996 is the most recent year for which abortion data by age are available. Pregnancy estimates by age, race, Hispanic origin, and marital status are shown for 1995, the latest year for which national abortion data are available by these characteristics.

U.S. pregnancies decline

An estimated 6,240,000 pregnancies resulted in a live birth, induced abortion, or fetal loss in the United States in 1996, half a million fewer than the number estimated for 1990 (6,778,000), when the number of pregnancies reached its peak (**table 1**). Since 1990 the total number of pregnancies has declined steadily, by an average of more than 1 percent per year.

The 1996 total of 6.24 million pregnancies included 3.89 million live births, 1.37 million induced abortions, and 0.98 million fetal losses. This means that 62 percent of pregnancies in the United States ended in live birth, 22 percent ended in induced abortion, and 16 percent ended in fetal loss.

Acknowledgments

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1996 pregnancy rate lowest in two decades

The pregnancy rate, defined as the number of pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years, was 104.7 in 1996, 9 percent lower than the rate in 1990 (115.6). The 1996 pregnancy rate is the lowest recorded since 1976 (102.7 per 1,000).

Pregnancy rates are highest for women in their early twenties, with a rate in 1996 of 183 pregnancies per 1,000 women aged 20–24 years (**table 2** and **figure 1**). Rates are also high among women aged 25–29 years (171 per 1,000) and older teenagers 18–19 years (146 per 1,000).

Recent declines in births, induced abortions, and fetal losses

Trends in the three components of the pregnancy rates (live births, induced abortions, and fetal losses) have varied somewhat during the two decades, 1976–96. However, since 1990, rates for all components have declined. The rate for live births (fertility rate) fell 8 percent from 1990 to 1997; the 1997 rate matched the record low recorded in 1976 (65.0 births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years) (**table 2**) (5). According to preliminary data, the fertility rate increased 1 percent in 1998 to 65.6 per 1,000 (2). The generally downward trend in the fertility rate reflects generally stable or declining birth rates for women in all age groups under 30 years. The only age groups for which birth rates have consistently increased are women aged 30 years and over.

The rate for induced abortions declined 16 percent from 1990 to 1996—from 27.4 induced abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years to 22.9 (table 2). This rate has fallen fairly steadily since its peak in 1980, at 29.4. Abortion rates generally declined for all age groups under 40 years between 1990 and 1995. Rates for teenagers continued to decline between 1995 and 1996, while rates for women aged 20 years and over held steady or increased slightly in 1996. Also contributing to the long-term decline in the overall rate was the shift in the age composition of women in the childbearing ages to older ages, when abortion rates are lower (3).

The fetal loss rate has also declined since 1990, but more modestly (4 percent), from 17.2 to 16.5 per 1,000 in 1996 (table 2). The comparatively smaller changes in fetal loss rates also reflect the shifting age distribution of women of reproductive age, to ages at which fetal losses are relatively more likely (3).

All components of teenage pregnancy rates decline

Teenage pregnancy rates have declined considerably in the 1990's. The overall pregnancy rate for teenagers was 98.7 per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years in 1996, down 15 percent from its high point of 116.5 in 1991 (table 2). The 1996 teen pregnancy rate is the lowest recorded in the two decades for which this series of pregnancy rates is available (table 2). Rates for teenage subgroups 15–17 and 18–19 years are also at their lowest since 1976 (**figures 2** and **3**).

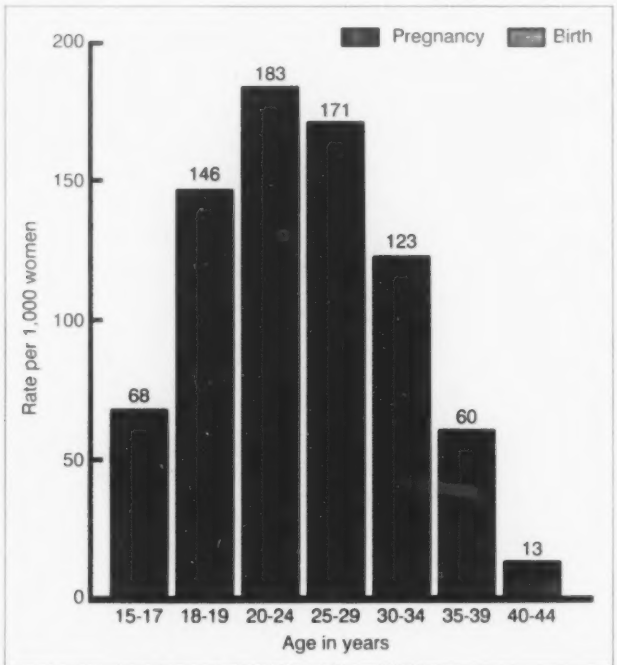

Figure 1. Pregnancy and birth rates by age: United States, 1996

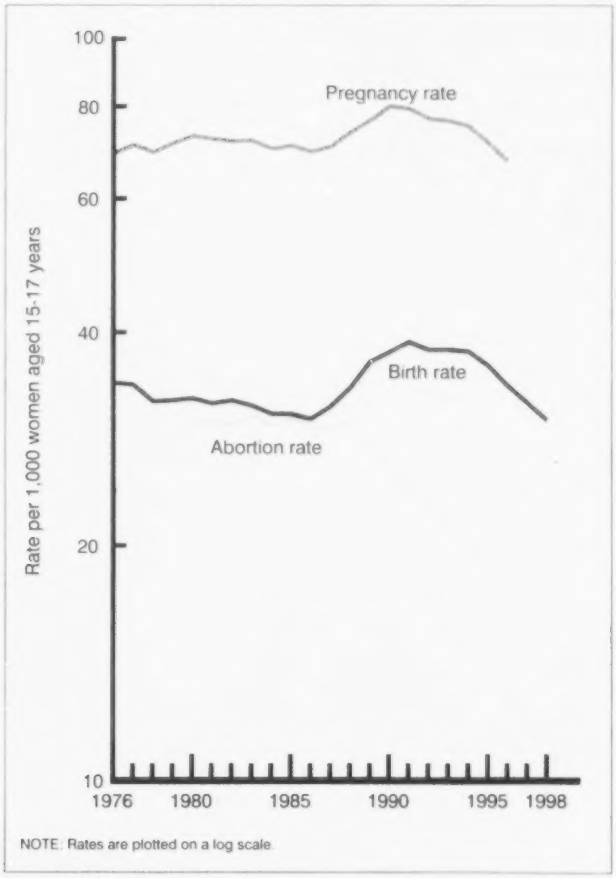

Figure 2. Pregnancy, birth, and abortion rates for teenagers 15–17 years

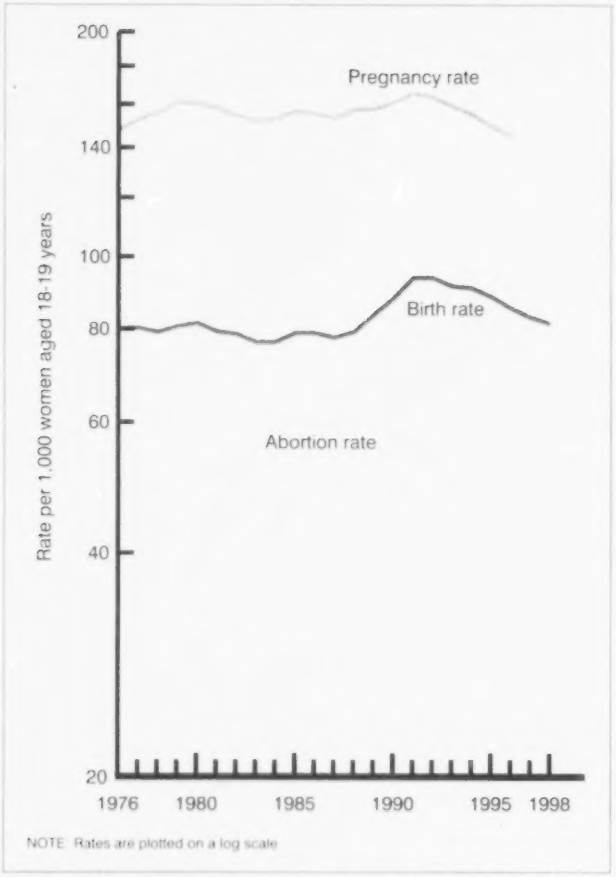

Figure 3. Pregnancy, birth, and abortion rates for teenagers 18–19 years

The rate for live births for teenagers 15–19 years dropped 12 percent from 62.1 to 54.4 per 1,000 during 1991–96, and has continued to decline. The teenage birth rate has fallen a total of 18 percent from 1991 to 1998 (51.1), according to preliminary data (2,4). The first birth rate for teenagers was virtually unchanged in 1991–95; nearly all of the total 10-percent decline since 1991 occurred in 1996 and 1997 (5). In contrast, the rate of second births to teenagers who have had one birth has fallen sharply, 21 percent since 1991 (4,5). This decline was especially evident for black teenagers, for whom the second birth rate dropped by 28 percent.

In contrast to the decline in the teenage birth rate that began after 1991, the induced abortion rate for teenagers began to decline after 1988. From 1988 to 1996, the abortion rate fell 33 percent from 43.5 to 29.2 per 1,000. The fetal loss rate for teenagers declined 10 percent between 1991 (16.8 per 1,000) and 1996 (15.2).

Among the factors accounting for the overall falling teenage pregnancy rates are decreased sexual activity, increases in condom use, and the adoption of the injectable and implant contraceptives (1,6,7).

The pregnancy rates for non-Hispanic black and Hispanic teenagers are about twice as high as those for non-Hispanic white teenagers. The lower pregnancy rate for non-Hispanic white teenagers is due to both their lower proportion sexually active and their lower pregnancy rate for those who are sexually active. In 1995, 57 percent of non-Hispanic black teenagers and 52 percent of Hispanic teenagers compared with 46 percent of non-Hispanic white teenagers were sexually active (that is, they had sex in the last 12 months). About one out of three sexually active black and Hispanic teenagers became pregnant in 1995 compared with about one out of six sexually active non-Hispanic white teenagers. The differences in sexual activity and pregnancy are associated in part with differences between groups in economic opportunity and family stability.

Large differences in pregnancy outcomes by marital status

The pregnancy rate for married women in 1995 was 113 per 1,000, 18 percent higher than for unmarried women, 96 per 1,000 (**figure 4**). But the differences in birth and abortion rates for married and unmarried women were much larger: The birth rate for married women was 84 per 1,000, nearly 10 times their abortion rate of 9 per 1,000 in 1995. For unmarried women, birth and abortion rates were nearly equal: Their birth rate was 45 per 1,000 and their abortion rate was 39 per 1,000.

About three-quarters of pregnancies among married women ended in live births during the period 1980–95. In contrast to this relative stability, the proportion of pregnancies among unmarried women ending in live birth has increased from 33 percent in 1980 to 47 percent in 1995. These nonmarital pregnancies are now much less likely to end in abortion—4 out of 10 in 1995 compared with 6 out of 10 in 1980 (1).

The increase in nonmarital birth rates from 1980 to 1994 is due in large part to the decline in "shotgun marriage," which fell sharply during the 1980's (8,9). Changes in marital status and cohabitation are important factors accounting for trends and variations in pregnancy rates for married and unmarried women. In fact, an analysis of birth patterns among unmarried women from the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) shows that almost all of the increase from the early 1980's to the early 1990's in births to unmarried women was in births to unmarried *cohabiting women* (10). In the period 1980–84, 29 percent of births to unmarried women were to cohabiting women. By 1990–94, this proportion increased to 39 percent. Most of the increase was found for non-Hispanic white women.

U.S. women average 3.2 pregnancies in their lifetimes

Overall, U.S. women are currently expected to average 2.0 live births, 0.7 induced abortions, and 0.5 miscarriages and stillbirths (fetal losses), or 3.2 pregnancies each over their lifetimes, if they experience the age-specific pregnancy rates observed in 1995 throughout their childbearing ages. Lifetime pregnancy rates, including rates for each pregnancy outcome, declined since 1990, from 3.4 to 3.2 pregnancies (**figure 5**).

Estimates of lifetime pregnancy rates are also available for non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic women. In 1995 the rates were 2.7 pregnancies per woman for non-Hispanic white women, and 4.6 pregnancies each for non-Hispanic black and Hispanic women (figure 5). Since 1990, when these rates first were computed (when abortion data by race and Hispanic origin became available), the rate has declined considerably for non-Hispanic black women (12 percent from 5.2 to 4.6 per woman), almost twice the decline reported for

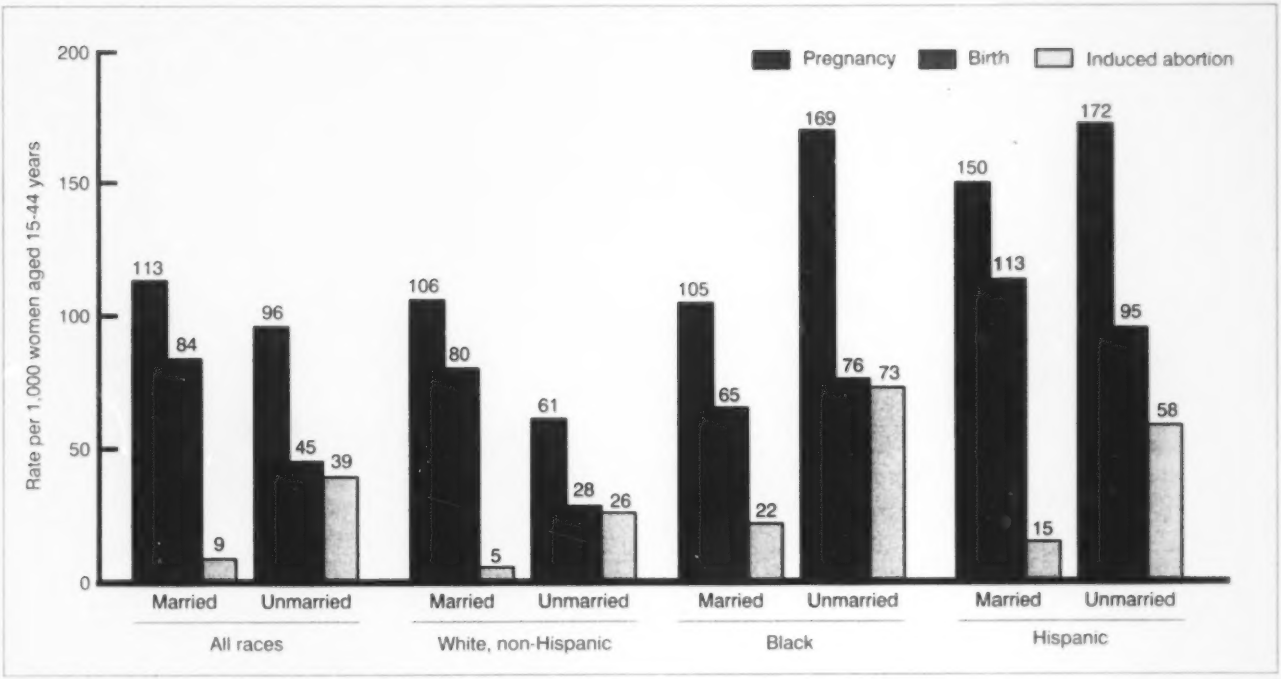

Figure 4. Pregnancy, birth, and abortion rates, by marital status, race, and Hispanic origin, 1995

non-Hispanic white women (7 percent from 2.9 to 2.7 per woman). The lifetime pregnancy rate for Hispanic women increased slightly, from 4.5 to 4.6.

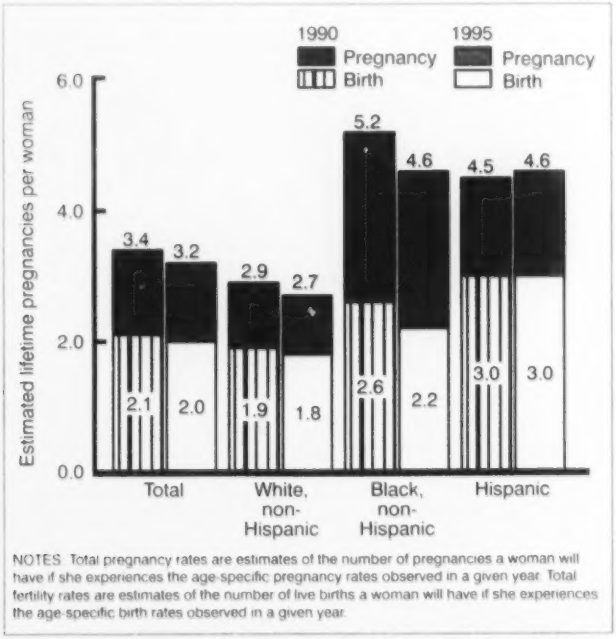

Figure 5. Total pregnancy rates by race and Hispanic origin, 1990 and 1995

Socioeconomic and behavioral factors linked to variations in pregnancy rates

Data on sexual activity and contraceptive use based on information from the NSFG can help explain trends and variations in pregnancy rates. NSFG data on another aspect of pregnancy, whether the pregnancy was considered "wanted" by the woman when the child was conceived, is closely linked to contraceptive use at the time of the pregnancy. It should be noted that births that were unwanted at conception do not necessarily become unwanted children. Mothers who report a pregnancy as unwanted at the time of conception may later cherish the child born as a result of that pregnancy.

Overall, U.S. women have an average of 3.2 pregnancies of which 1.8 are wanted births. On average, non-Hispanic white and black women report that they want about the same number of babies (1.7 and 1.8 births each, respectively), but black women have about 70 percent more pregnancies (4.6 compared with 2.7 pregnancies). Pregnancies among non-Hispanic black women are about twice as likely to end in abortion as pregnancies among non-Hispanic white and Hispanic women. Hispanic women want and have substantially more births than either non-Hispanic white or black women (**table 3**).

Differences in pregnancy wantedness among non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic women are associated in part with socioeconomic factors at the individual, family, and neighborhood levels (6). For example, women with more education have fewer unwanted births (**figure 6**). This pattern is found especially for non-Hispanic white and black women, with a smaller effect found for Hispanic women. Women with more education use contraception more regularly and use

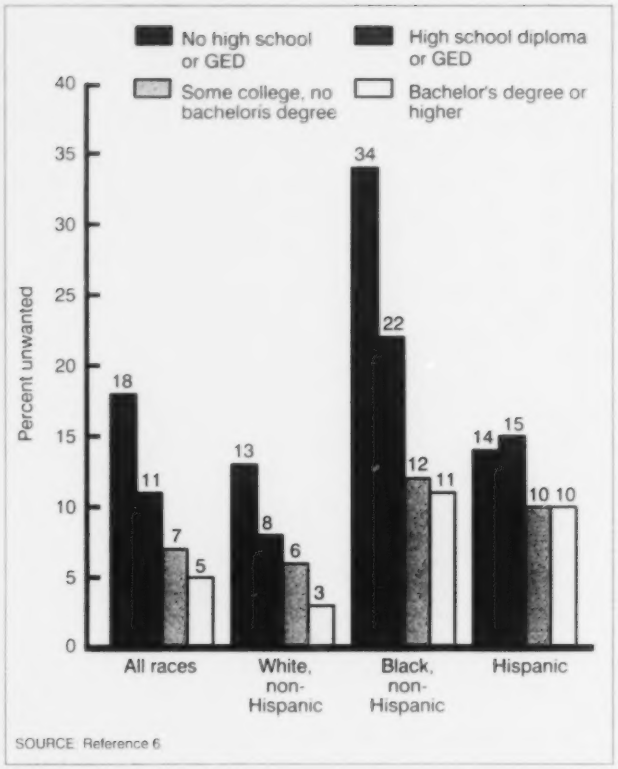

Figure 6. Percent of births unwanted by the mother, by education and race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1995

more effective methods than their less educated counterparts (1,6,7). Differences in cultural factors help account for differences in pregnancy wantedness between Hispanic and non-Hispanic women.

Declines linked to changing attitudes, better contraception, and economic opportunity

In reviewing the declines in pregnancy, birth, and abortion rates for women in general and for teenagers in particular, it may be useful to consider several possible factors. One is changing attitudes towards premarital sex. Many public and private efforts have focused teenagers' attention on the importance of pregnancy prevention through abstinence and responsible behavior (11). Another is the introduction of new, easier-to-use effective birth control methods adopted by some sexually active teenagers. Third is the long economic expansion in the 1990's, increasing economic opportunity for teenagers as well as older women. Sexual activity of teenagers, for example, is closely associated with simple measures of economic prosperity (12–14). Economic opportunity may have given teenagers a reason to value more highly education and work. If appropriate services helped some teenagers to attain their new goals, this may help explain the declines in teenage pregnancy rates, as more teenagers were able to avoid early pregnancy and to attain their educational and occupational goals in a growing economy.

Sources of data

The estimates of pregnancies in this report are the sum of the three outcomes: live birth, induced abortion, and fetal loss (miscarriage and stillbirth). The birth data are complete counts of all live births from the birth registration system and published annually by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) (5,15). Birth data are reported by every State to NCHS through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program (VSCP).

Estimates of the numbers and rates of induced abortions are derived from published and unpublished reports from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and The Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI) (16–18). The AGI estimates the national number of abortions from surveys it conducts of all known abortion providers but does not collect data on the characteristics of women having abortions (16). The CDC's National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP) gathers data on the characteristics of women having abortions from most State health departments (17,18). The AGI national totals are distributed by age, race, Hispanic origin, and by marital status, race and Hispanic origin according to tabulations prepared by CDC's NCCDPHP.

Information on fetal losses is based on the 1982, 1988, and 1995 NSFG, conducted by NCHS. In this report, the proportion of pregnancies ending in fetal loss (excluding induced abortions) in the 5 years preceding each survey are used.

Information on factors affecting pregnancy rates, including sexual activity, cohabitation, contraceptive use (method and effectiveness), and pregnancy wantedness, and differences in these measures according to age, race and ethnicity, and socioeconomic status, are based on information from the NSFG (6). Trends in these pregnancy-related variables are based on analyses of the 1982, 1988, and 1995 NSFG (6,19). Variations among population groups shown for 1995 are based on the 1995 NSFG.

Copies of the full report, *Vital and Health Statistics* Series 21, No. 56 "Trends in Pregnancies and Pregnancy Rates by Outcome: Estimates for the United States, 1976–96," will be available soon from the National Center for Health Statistics, at 301-458-4636, or on the NCHS home page, at www.cdc.gov/nchs/.

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Table 1. Numbers and rates of pregnancies, live births, induced abortions, and fetal losses, and number of women: United States, 1976–96

Year	All pregnancies								Women aged 15–44 years
	Total	Live births	Induced abortions	Fetal losses[1]	Total	Live births	Induced abortions	Fetal losses[1]	
	Number in thousands				Rate per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years[2]				Number in thousands
1996	6,240	3,891	1,366	983	104.7	65.3	22.9	16.5	59,606
1995	6,245	3,900	1,364	982	105.1	65.6	22.9	16.5	59,442
1994	6,373	3,953	1,431	989	107.5	66.7	24.1	16.7	59,284
1993	6,494	4,000	1,500	993	109.8	67.6	25.4	16.8	59,143
1992	6,596	4,065	1,529	1,002	111.8	68.9	25.9	17.0	59,020
1991	6,674	4,111	1,557	1,007	113.0	69.6	26.3	17.0	59,079
1990	6,778	4,158	1,609	1,011	115.6	70.9	27.4	17.2	58,619
1989	6,527	4,041	1,567	919	111.8	69.2	26.8	15.7	58,367
1988	6,393	3,910	1,591	893	110.0	67.3	27.4	15.4	58,120
1987	6,183	3,809	1,559	815	106.8	65.8	26.9	14.1	57,901
1986	6,129	3,757	1,574	798	106.7	65.4	27.4	13.9	57,430
1985	6,144	3,761	1,589	795	108.3	66.3	28.0	14.0	56,716
1984	6,019	3,669	1,577	773	107.4	65.5	28.1	13.8	56,031
1983	5,977	3,639	1,575	763	108.0	65.7	28.5	13.8	55,359
1982	6,024	3,681	1,574	769	110.1	67.3	28.8	14.1	54,700
1981	5,958	3,629	1,577	751	110.5	67.3	29.3	13.9	53,926
1980	5,912	3,612	1,554	746	111.9	68.4	29.4	14.1	52,833
1979	5,714	3,494	1,498	722	109.9	67.2	28.8	13.9	52,016
1978	5,433	3,333	1,410	690	106.7	65.5	27.7	13.5	50,921
1977	5,331	3,327	1,317	687	107.0	66.8	26.4	13.8	49,814
1976	5,002	3,168	1,179	655	102.7	65.0	24.2	13.4	48,721

[1]Spontaneous fetal losses from recognized pregnancies of all gestational periods as reported by women in the 1982, 1988, and 1995 National Surveys of Family Growth conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics. The rate of pregnancy loss depends on the degree to which losses at very early gestations are detected.
[2]Rates computed by relating the number of events to women of all ages to women aged 15–44 years.

NOTES: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals. Rates for 1988–1992 have been revised on the basis of new information on fetal loss from the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth. The revised estimates differ, therefore, from those previously published (see Technical notes in reference 1).

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Table 2. Pregnancy, live birth, induced abortion, and fetal loss rates by age and race of woman: United States, 1976 and 1980–96

Pregnancy outcome and year	Age of woman										Race	
			15–19 years									
	Total[1]	Under 15 years[2]	Total	15–17 years	18–19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40 years and over[3]	White	All other
All pregnancies												
1996	104.7	2.8	98.7	67.8	146.4	183.3	170.7	122.5	60.4	13.4	---	---
1995	105.1	3.0	102.7	71.7	150.8	182.2	168.7	120.5	58.9	12.9	97.5	137.4
1994	107.5	3.3	107.6	75.5	156.7	186.6	171.2	119.9	58.2	12.7	98.8	145.0
1993	109.8	3.3	110.4	76.8	160.6	191.1	174.0	119.4	57.3	12.2	100.4	150.8
1992	111.8	3.4	112.8	77.3	165.1	194.1	176.3	118.8	56.8	11.9	102.2	153.9
1991	113.0	3.4	116.5	79.8	167.2	195.7	177.0	118.1	56.2	11.1	103.4	156.2
1990	115.6	3.5	116.3	80.3	162.4	196.7	179.6	120.2	56.1	11.3	106.2	159.2
1989	111.8	3.4	113.0	76.9	159.3	190.8	173.0	114.2	51.0	10.3	102.4	156.2
1988	110.0	3.4	109.9	74.1	158.7	186.3	169.0	110.8	48.4	9.8	100.6	154.7
1987	106.8	3.5	104.8	70.9	154.8	178.9	163.6	107.7	45.1	9.0	97.5	152.0
1986	106.7	3.6	104.7	69.8	157.1	178.2	161.6	105.0	42.4	8.5	97.9	150.6
1985	108.3	3.6	106.9	71.1	158.3	179.4	163.0	103.7	41.8	8.4	99.9	150.9
1984	107.4	3.5	105.8	70.4	154.4	177.2	160.2	101.1	40.1	8.3	99.3	149.4
1983	108.0	3.3	107.2	72.2	153.5	177.8	160.0	98.4	39.0	8.6	99.6	151.9
1982	110.1	3.1	107.8	72.1	155.7	182.4	163.4	97.3	37.6	8.8	101.7	154.9
1981	110.5	3.1	109.2	72.6	159.6	180.0	164.3	94.8	36.8	8.8	101.3	159.9
1980	111.9	3.2	110.0	73.2	162.2	183.5	165.7	95.0	36.4	9.1	102.4	164.4
1976	102.7	3.2	101.4	69.4	148.9	166.1	150.8	82.2	35.3	9.9	92.8	161.6
Live births												
1996	65.3	1.2	54.4	33.8	86.0	110.4	113.1	83.9	35.3	7.1	64.3	69.5
1995	65.6	1.3	56.8	36.0	89.1	109.8	112.2	82.5	34.3	6.8	64.4	70.8
1994	66.7	1.4	58.9	37.6	91.5	111.1	113.9	81.5	33.7	6.6	64.9	74.5
1993	67.6	1.4	59.6	37.8	92.1	112.6	115.5	80.8	32.9	6.3	65.4	77.3
1992	68.9	1.4	60.7	37.8	94.5	114.6	117.4	80.2	32.5	6.1	66.5	79.5
1991	69.6	1.4	62.1	38.7	94.4	115.7	118.2	79.5	32.0	5.7	67.0	81.5
1990	70.9	1.4	59.9	37.5	88.6	116.5	120.2	80.8	31.7	5.6	68.3	83.2
1989	69.2	1.4	57.3	36.4	84.2	113.8	117.6	77.4	29.9	5.3	66.4	82.7
1988	67.3	1.3	53.0	33.6	79.9	110.2	114.4	74.8	28.1	5.0	64.5	80.3
1987	65.8	1.3	50.6	31.7	78.5	107.9	111.6	72.1	26.3	4.6	63.3	77.9
1986	65.4	1.3	50.2	30.5	79.6	107.4	109.8	70.1	24.4	4.2	63.1	76.8
1985	66.3	1.2	51.0	31.0	79.6	108.3	111.0	69.1	24.0	4.1	64.1	77.3
1984	65.5	1.2	50.6	31.0	77.4	106.8	108.7	67.0	22.9	4.0	63.2	77.0
1983	65.7	1.1	51.4	31.8	77.4	107.8	108.5	64.9	22.0	4.0	63.4	77.9
1982	67.3	1.1	52.4	32.3	79.4	111.6	111.0	64.1	21.2	4.1	64.8	80.3
1981	67.3	1.1	52.2	32.0	80.0	112.2	111.5	61.4	20.0	4.0	64.8	81.1
1980	68.4	1.1	53.0	32.5	82.1	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8	4.1	65.6	83.7
1976	65.0	1.2	52.8	34.1	80.5	110.3	106.2	53.6	19.0	4.5	62.2	82.0
Induced abortions												
1996	22.9	1.1	29.2	19.0	44.9	50.7	33.6	18.2	9.9	3.2	---	---
1995	22.9	1.2	30.0	19.9	45.7	50.3	32.6	17.9	9.8	3.2	17.0	48.1
1994	24.1	1.3	32.2	21.4	48.8	53.0	33.1	18.4	10.0	3.2	17.9	51.1
1993	25.4	1.4	34.3	22.5	52.0	55.8	33.9	18.9	10.2	3.2	18.9	53.5
1992	25.9	1.5	35.5	23.1	53.8	56.3	33.9	19.0	10.4	3.2	19.6	53.9
1991	26.3	1.4	37.6	24.3	55.9	56.6	33.7	19.1	10.4	3.0	20.3	53.8
1990	27.4	1.5	40.3	26.5	57.9	56.7	33.9	19.7	10.8	3.2	21.6	54.6
1989	26.8	1.6	42.0	28.0	60.0	53.8	32.2	18.6	10.1	3.0	20.9	54.7
1988	27.4	1.7	43.5	30.2	62.0	53.6	32.0	18.4	10.0	3.0	21.3	56.2
1987	26.9	1.8	41.8	29.6	59.8	52.0	31.0	18.2	9.9	2.9	21.2	55.1
1986	27.4	2.0	42.3	29.9	60.8	51.8	31.1	18.0	9.7	2.8	21.8	55.1
1985	28.0	2.0	43.5	30.6	62.0	52.0	31.1	17.9	9.7	2.9	22.7	54.9
1984	28.1	2.0	42.9	29.9	60.8	51.6	31.0	17.9	9.6	2.9	23.2	53.8
1983	28.5	1.9	43.2	30.7	59.9	50.9	31.0	17.8	9.5	3.2	23.3	55.2
1982	28.8	1.6	42.7	30.0	59.7	51.1	31.5	17.8	9.3	3.3	23.8	55.3
1981	29.3	1.7	42.9	30.1	60.6	51.4	31.3	17.7	9.5	3.4	24.3	55.8
1980	29.4	1.7	42.7	30.1	60.6	51.6	31.0	17.2	9.4	3.5	24.4	57.0
1976	24.2	1.6	34.3	24.2	49.3	39.6	24.1	15.0	9.3	3.7	18.8	56.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 2. Pregnancy, live birth, induced abortion, and fetal loss rates by age and race of woman: United States, 1976 and 1980–96—Con.

Pregnancy outcome and year	Age of woman										Race	
			15–19 years									
	Total[1]	Under 15 years[2]	Total	15–17 years	18–19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40 years and over[3]	White	All other
Fetal losses[4]												
1996	16.5	0.5	15.2	15.0	15.5	22.3	24.1	20.5	15.2	3.1	---	---
1995	16.5	0.5	15.9	15.9	16.0	22.1	23.9	20.1	14.8	2.9	16.1	18.5
1994	16.7	0.6	16.5	16.5	16.4	22.4	24.2	19.9	14.5	2.8	16.1	19.3
1993	16.8	0.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	22.8	24.6	19.7	14.1	2.7	16.1	20.0
1992	17.0	0.5	16.6	16.4	16.9	23.2	25.0	19.6	13.9	2.6	16.2	20.5
1991	17.0	0.5	16.8	16.8	16.9	23.4	25.1	19.4	13.8	2.4	16.2	20.9
1990	17.2	0.5	16.1	16.2	15.9	23.5	25.5	19.7	13.6	2.4	16.4	21.3
1989	15.7	0.5	13.7	12.6	15.2	23.3	23.3	18.3	11.0	2.0	15.1	18.8
1988	15.4	0.4	13.5	10.3	16.8	22.5	22.7	17.7	10.4	1.8	14.8	18.2
1987	14.1	0.4	12.4	9.6	16.5	19.0	21.0	17.4	8.8	1.5	13.0	19.1
1986	13.9	0.4	12.3	9.3	16.7	19.0	20.7	16.9	8.2	1.4	12.9	18.7
1985	14.0	0.4	12.4	9.4	16.7	19.1	20.9	16.7	8.1	1.4	13.1	18.7
1984	13.8	0.4	12.3	9.5	16.2	18.9	20.5	16.2	7.7	1.4	12.9	18.6
1983	13.8	0.3	12.5	9.7	16.2	19.0	20.4	15.7	7.4	1.4	12.8	18.8
1982	14.1	0.3	12.7	9.8	16.7	19.7	20.9	15.5	7.1	1.4	13.1	19.3
1981	13.9	0.4	14.1	10.5	19.0	16.5	21.6	15.7	7.2	1.4	12.2	23.0
1980	14.1	0.4	14.3	10.6	19.5	16.9	21.8	15.8	7.2	1.5	12.4	23.7
1976	13.4	0.4	14.4	11.1	19.1	16.2	20.5	13.6	6.9	1.6	11.8	23.3

--- Data not available.

[1]Rates computed by relating the number of events to women of all ages to women aged 15–44 years.

[2]Rates computed by relating the number of events to women under 15 years to women aged 10–14 years.

[3]Rates computed by relating the number of events to women aged 40 years and over to women 40–44 years.

[4]Spontaneous fetal losses from recognized pregnancies of all gestational periods as reported by women in the 1982, 1988, and 1995 National Surveys of Family Growth conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics. The rate of fetal loss depends on the degree to which losses at very early gestations are detected.

NOTES: Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals. Rates for 1988–92 have been revised on the basis of new information on fetal loss from the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth. The revised estimates differ, therefore, from those previously published (see Technical notes in reference 1).

Table 3. Total pregnancy rates and total fertility rates by wantedness of pregnancy, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 1995

[Rates are pregnancies and births per woman]

	1995 TPR[1]	1995 TFR[2]	Percent wanted	Wanted TFR
Total[3]	3.2	2.0	90.1	1.8
Non-Hispanic White	2.7	1.8	93.3	1.7
Non-Hispanic Black	4.6	2.2	80.9	1.8
Hispanic[4]	4.6	3.0	89.6	2.7

[1]Total pregnancy rates (TPR) are sums of pregnancy rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5 and the result divided by 1,000.

[2]Total fertility rates (TFR) are sums of birth rates for 5-year age groups multiplied by 5 and the result divided by 1,000.

[3]Includes races other than white and black.

[4]Includes all persons of Hispanic origin of any race.

NOTE: Figures for percent wanted include births that are intended as well as births that are mistimed. See reference 6 (table 14).

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